



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 4, 1913.

PRESS FEEDERS' STRIKE.

CASE FOR HIGH WAGES.

WHEN LOVE COMES TO ITS OWN.

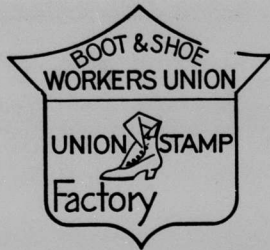
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

RISE OF FOOD PRICES.

SIERRA

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AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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THE LABOR CLARION

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316 FOURTEENTH STREET

LABOR DAY

Monday, Sept., 1, 1913

In about two months Labor will again be called upon to show its strength on parade, and every Union should take a pride in its appearance as well as display its numerical strength.

What have you done in that respect?
Have your committees been appointed?
Have the banners, badges, flags, canes, pennants and many other things needed, been provided for?
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DO IT NOW!

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1913.

No. 21

PRESS FEEDERS STRIKE

There has seldom been an instance in San Francisco where employers of labor have assumed a more arbitrary and dictatorial position than is the case in the controversy between the Printing Press Assistants' Union and the Franklin Printing Trades Association which has thrown about 400 persons out on the street.

For this condition of affairs all indications point to one man as being in the main responsible. This man, it would seem, has ambition to become a great labor crusher. He is the employed secretary of the Franklin Association and recently took the lead in forming the California Employers' Federation, of which he was elected secretary, and sent to Sacramento during the session of the Legislature to lobby against bills calculated to be of benefit to labor. In this work, however, he met with but little success, and has since induced the Employers' Federation to circulate petitions for signatures calling for a referendum on the employers' liability and workmen's compensation act passed by the Legislature.

He now proposes to destroy the Press Assistants' Union because they are asking for an increase from \$13.50 to \$16 per week. He believes these men should be compelled to work for the miserable wage of \$2.25 per day, and the fact that it is utterly impossible to live on such a scant wage is of no concern to him, or to the twenty-six employers enrolled in the Franklin Association. They figure the press feeders are mere chattels in the market to sell their skill, time and ability at whatever price they see fit to offer them, and it is the hope of these people to destroy the union of the men so that they will be subservient and docile.

It may be that the feeders have not always been as thoughtful and businesslike as the employers would have them, but in this instance they are asking no favor, nor do they expect the employers to offer any. They have presented a plain business proposition. They have asked for a wage that will enable them to keep body and soul together, and nothing more. There is nothing unreasonable about it, unless it be deemed unreasonable for men to work eight long hours for \$2.65, for this amount is all the feeders have asked. The stubborn employers can well afford to pay the increase, as is amply proven by the fact that nearly 100 employers outside of the Franklin Association readily agreed to the new wage scale and have kept their men at work. A similar course might have been pursued by the association members had they not been convinced by their secretary, who is not master of any branch of the printing business, that it was possible to destroy the union and dictate wages and conditions to the feeders in future. It is more than probable, however, he will meet with no more success than has many another union buster in the printing business.

Arrangements had been made with agencies in the East to send to this city strikebreakers to take the places vacated by the pressmen and feeders, but up to the present time only about twenty-five have been recruited to do the work of more than 400 strikers. Of those arriving only a few are mechanics and no damage has resulted to the cause of the men. One of the incompetents is said to have ruined a new and valuable press in the establishment of a Franklin Association member where he was assigned to work.

A number of the employers have absolutely refused to trust their valuable machinery to the men the Franklin Association has sent them and are keeping their offices closed.

Most of the men who have arrived from the East admit they know nothing whatever about the printing business and simply took advantage of the opportunity to get free transportation to California.

Others among them are missionaries of the union who will be of value in persuading any non-union mechanics who happen to arrive in the various offices to quit the places and go over to the union.

In view of these facts the striking men are well pleased with the second week of the strike and are now more confident than they were before the vote was taken which determined the course they were to pursue in enforcing the new wage scale of the feeders.

Some of the shops from which the pressmen and their assistants left on strike early decided to send their work out to other places to be executed, but the involved unions soon put a stop to that plan by refusing to allow their members in fair establishments to handle any work for unfair employers, so that many of them having jobs on hand that must be turned out are in dire straits. Some of them are industriously circulating the usual old fake about taking their plants away from the city, presuming the public to be gullible enough to credit such absurd stories.

A number of the members of the Franklin Association are becoming very nervous over the prevailing condition of affairs and are particularly anxious to have the strike settled. It would, therefore, not be surprising to hear of a conference being arranged between the contending parties. If this is not done soon there is sure to be a split among the employers and many desertions from their ranks.

Victory for the striking union men is but a question of a very short time.

LABOR DAY EDITION

As is its custom, the "Labor Clarion" will publish a handsome Labor Day number. For this purpose advertising solicitors are now in the field.

The "Labor Clarion" is the official publication of the labor movement in the State of California and the city of San Francisco. It is owned exclusively and published by the San Francisco Labor Council, which is the supreme labor body of this city. It is the only publication in San Francisco which represents all the organized workers. There are other publications here, but they represent particular branches of the movement.

This year's Labor Day number will be a most valuable advertising medium for the merchant, the manufacturer and all lines of business. Early reservations of space will be made by the wise, progressive business man.

This number will be published on August 29th, and will be the largest ever issued.

CASE FOR HIGH WAGES.**By Bertram Gilbert.**

The general proposition is this, and I advance it as a challenge to the intelligence of every thinking man, that the workman who obtains an advance in wages is a benefactor of his country and his kind.

Not the manual worker alone, but all classes of workers, including professional men, traders, agents, travelers, clerks, teachers and others, are vitally interested in this matter. It is a misfortune for so many of them that they do not recognize it. Here is Mr. Septimus Peebles, an architect, who reads his leader with religious regularity. He reads that trade is being driven abroad by the "paid agitators," who incite peaceably disposed workmen to rebellion. He really believes himself robbed in his profession by the efforts of working men to obtain a higher wage.

But what is the truth on this head? The housing question is, above all, a wage question, and it is quite impossible for workmen, as they are at present paid, to command with their wages such houses as by this time ought to be the homes of the people. Because workmen cannot command decent homes, there is less work for architects.

Or take the case of the shopkeeper. How often we find him filled with the belief that low wages are for his benefit. A moment's reflection ought to show him that low wages means a low power of consumption.

Or take the manufacturer. He employs travelers to go to the shop keepers to obtain orders. Why are there not more orders obtainable? The answer is that because the workers cannot call on the shops, the shops cannot call on the manufacturers.

Putting the case thus forward, I have been met with the argument that higher wages must mean higher prices, and that consequently the workman can gain but nominally from increased remuneration. I will deal with this contention:

The first point of the reply is this: Even if the whole of an increase of wages were immediately added by the employer to the aggregate price of his output, the price of his commodities would not rise in the same proportion as his wages.

Wages form only one factor in price, and many of the other factors would not vary. For example, the greater part of the management and standing costs would remain exactly the same, and the profits, which are included in the ultimate price, would, if they remained the same, not add proportionately to the price of the entire output. Many materials would not rise at all, and many would not rise in proportion. Therefore, as a mere arithmetical fact, it is not true that if wages were raised, say, 10 per cent, and the whole of the increase added to the price of the output produced by the labor concerned, prices would rise 10 per cent.

The second point is this: In the division of product between master and man, there is room for all sorts of adjustments as to how the product should be shared.

For example, we go into a tea shop and pay 5 cents, or 6 cents for an amount of tea worth a very small fraction of a dollar; and we are waited upon by a girl who is paid about 5 or 10 cents per hour. Is it imagined that if the 5 or 10 cents an hour were doubled, the plantations of the East would cease to continue operations, or that the importer and shopkeeper would go out of business?

The third point is this: Although wages are, of course, an element in price, it does not necessarily follow that, as wages rise, wages form an increasing element in price. On the contrary, modern economists have discovered that the royal road to efficiency of output, is to employ highly-paid labor upon the most extensive machinery and plant, erected in costly and hygienic factories.

The fourth point is this: The payment of high wages leads the manufacturer to carry on his business efficiently and therefore to produce cheaply.

The fifth, and final point is this: High wages, by increasing consumption, enable economic pressure, and so to economize in output. A rise in wages is equivalent to a spur in every department of industry. Production becomes cheapened because the scale of production is enlarged. Each advance in wage is a new stimulus to production.

LIGHT AND POWER COUNCIL.

Reports from all sections covered by the strike of the Light and Power Council against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company indicate the men are standing firm. The company is unable to get a sufficient number of strikebreakers to operate their service and as a result there has been no improvement in the lighting facilities of the district.

Funds are coming to headquarters of the council in amounts large enough to make the payment of strike benefits to the organizations which are not entitled from their international affiliations, and if these contributions are continued there is no doubt as to the result of the strike.

In every instance thus far the company has failed to get the injunctions against the strikers prayed for and vigilant picket lines are maintained.

The people whose light, heat and power are demoralized owing to the strike are growing very impatient over the broken promises of the company to render normal and efficient service and are flooding the corporation with complaints and demands that the strike be settled. As a result it is believed the company will soon see the error of its way and signify a willingness to terminate the controversy.

Men are led away from threatening destruction; a hand is put into theirs which leads them forth gently towards a calm and bright land, so that they look no more backward; and the hand may be a little child's.—George Eliot.

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WHEN LOVE COMES TO ITS OWN.

By Norman Duxbury.

An old Greek myth tells us that man and woman were once fashioned together. A double personage, and as a punishment, were divided, and since that time the two sexes have spent their lives seeking their lost halves, and, on finding them, have thrown themselves together striving to become one again.

The story illustrates the tremendous force that attracts the two sexes together and binds them in an amazement of love and comradeship.

The object of life is, more life. Nature is always seeking reproduction and improvement, and this great force of sexual attraction or love is nature's compass pointing out the direction that we should follow. This love force is all-compelling. It absorbs the thoughts and energies of all young people, interrupting the most serious occupations at all times, and rightly so, for the ultimate purpose of every love affair is more important than any other object in life.

When a man and woman fall in love it means that each has qualities lacking in the other which they desire to transmit to their offspring. It is nature's way of harmonizing her extremes; of producing a race of normal perfect children. A decided aversion to each other means that the union would result in prominent defects and imperfections in the offspring, natural misfits and criminals are mostly recruited from this source, while most of our world-famous men were the product of love affairs. So this sexual love is nature's agent for improving the race, as it develops the highest qualities. The woman demands uprightness, ability and intelligence in the man, and each one develops towards the virtues of the other.

The two dominant forces in man are hunger and love; hunger is the instinct of self-preservation, love the instinct for continuing and improving the race. Mother love and the love of kindred serve to preserve the race, but romantic love between the sexes is solely for the elevation of the race and is of a higher growth. It is a result of the growing consciousness of woman; we find no traces of it among the savage, no sign among the ancient Greeks or Romans. They took their wives by raids on their neighbors and stealing them. Romantic love is seen only in the Aryan races, and began to manifest itself about the eleventh century and comes with the origin of chivalry. Up to this time a woman had been an article of no account, was even denied a soul by the church, and when the lords led their followers in the crusades for the Holy Sepulchre, the castles were left in charge of his lady, and the cultivation of the fields was necessarily left to the women, who grew accustomed to more freedom and independence and refused any longer to be slaves and have as husband any man whom the feudal lord might see fit. It marks the era of female selection, and romantic or mutual love is born. A man no longer snatches up the woman he desires. He must first gain her goodwill and consent, and to gain this he must be worthy of her.

This mutual selection has had a great influence on the development of the race. The free and equal choice of a woman marks a step in human society that has never yet been fully recognized. The nations that have accomplished most the last generations are those that have attained this stage, as in Europe and America, and the nations where the man is the sole judge are the backward nations, as in Turkey, etc. You cannot have a great manhood from a slave motherhood, and to have a great motherhood requires a free womanhood.

Today the marriage of true souls is too often the exception; the woman dependent for her bread and butter seeks a home where a comfortable motherhood is possible; in order to do this she must sell herself in marriage to the first

man who will undertake to provide and care for her for the sake of her attractions. This selling of herself in marriage is disastrous to the race, as it corrupts the sacred instinct that would lead the wife into the arms of the husband that they might bequeath to future generations worthy members.

The striving of nature is for perfection. Any society that does not secure the free exercise of nature's instincts to all is a perversion of nature and cannot continue. The blind schools and the insane asylums point with unerring finger to the corrupting influences that are in our midst today; our divorce courts index the failure of the love instinct among our married people, and the seven million young men, and rather over that number of young women who exist unmarried today is another sign of failure, while the 720,000 prostitutes adds the crowning disgrace to our civilization.

We have seen that the instincts of man are to the improvement of the race; then why this number of prostitutes and unmarried people who live unfunctioned, unnatural and unhappy? What is it that prevents the free exercise of nature's instincts? It is because woman is not master of her own life, and in order to have even a limited expression must sell herself, in marriage—or out—for a livelihood.

The unsettled conditions of employment, and the ever threatening panics keep many from assuming the responsibilities of married life. It has been demonstrated beyond cavil that marriages depend not on the wishes and desires of individuals, but on the assuredness of making a living. Material conditions—the rate of wages and the price of food—determine the number of marriages, and men and women remain single because the chances of making a home and raising a family in comfort are nearly nil. Some marry and live in misery, others take warning.

The first thing needed is a basis of independence for women which is impossible when a few individuals own the means of supplying our daily necessities and hold them for profit making and not for use. To make possible a free and glorious womanhood there must be a sure and ample source of employment of which Socialism is the only hope, and Socialism as a race movement is calling on the womanhood of the nation to the task of uplifting the race, realizing that masters only uplift themselves. With the common ownership of necessities, the chance to labor and the full product of her toil, will come a race of women who will arise to their full height and not have to sell themselves for a home. To gain this free woman as a wife will require more than the ability to buy her. A man will have to deserve her. In this future society there will be nothing to offer a woman as equal as the man to make a good living but the love that and comradeship that nature has provided; the woman will have nothing for sale, and there will be nothing for the man to buy. There will be no cause or chance for prostitution or celibacy, and love pure and undefiled by the sordid struggle for existence will come into its own, to bless and consecrate the inborn impulse that attracts and binds the sexes, that the human race may march ever onward and upward.

A YOUNG CONSUL.

Richard P. Momsen, former private secretary to Congressman William J. Cary of Wisconsin, early in the year received an appointment from the Department of State as Deputy Consul General for the United States at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Mr. Momsen is a member of the Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers, and Assistants' Association No. 11773, of Washington, and is said to be the youngest man in the consular service.

It is difficult to rest if you are doing nothing.—Roman Proverb.

If we examine ourselves honestly we shall find that too often the incentive to advance is that we may be known to excel. If all the world had equal powers of song would the triumph of the great artist seem as sweet to him. Here is the test. Time was when to be able to read and write meant a cultural superiority over one's fellows as great as exists today between the average man and the savant. Yet what ambition is today content with the mere achievement of the three R's? So the proudest attainments that mark a man out from the crowd of his fellows shall hereafter be the general level for all humanity. The test of our ambition, then, is really whether the goal is sought for itself or because it adds to self-importance. Should we acclaim the man who has made the dash to the pole if the way were open to all men alike? In the day of humanity's final victory over all the earth it must be seen that no good exists that is not shared, that no triumph is worthy, save as it aids another's triumph, that man is not greater than man, for all alike are heirs of all the things of God.—Mary Stanhope.

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STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

At the meeting of the executive board of the California State Federation of Labor held in this city on Sunday last the following members were present: President D. P. Haggerty, Vice-Presidents Frank Belcher, F. P. Lamoreux, T. J. Vitaich, H. J. Young, Harry Bartley, Don Cameron, James E. Hopkins, M. J. McGuire, John S. Blair, E. H. Hart, and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg.

Excused: Vice-Presidents W. H. Hemsted, Harry A. Huff and Ira H. Markwith.

A very large number of communications were read and acted upon by the meeting.

In the minutes of the meeting, under the head of organizers' reports is the following:

"From George W. Bell, San Francisco (March 21st), report of organizing work at Petaluma and Santa Rosa, was read and filed.

Frank Belcher, vice-president, Los Angeles (May 31st), regarding the situation at Los Angeles, also advising us of the proposition before the Labor Council of having all organizations in the Labor Council affiliate with the California State Federation of Labor. (May 29th), Submitting list of unfair concerns in Los Angeles. (June 22d and 28th), Submitting report as organizer. Brother Belcher, who has been employed as organizer at Los Angeles for the past twenty days, supplemented his written reports with an explanation of the general situation in the South. The services of Brother Belcher were ordered continued for another month.

"J. B. Dale, special organizer of migratory workers, rendered regular weekly reports since the last meeting. Brother Dale has been employed at Sacramento part of the time. A new local of united laborers was organized at the latter place and is progressing favorably.

"Beginning with April 8th, Brother Dale has been engaged in organizing the woodsmen of Humboldt County and rendering assistance to the organized workers of Eureka and other Humboldt points in general. In this work he is co-operating with Brother Heatherton, special organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who is working along the same lines."

Under the head of new business the following action was taken:

"Recall of Senator Owens—At this point representatives of the Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council of Contra Costa County, also of the Labor Council and Building Trades Council of Marin County, were admitted and a lengthy discussion took place upon the proposed recall of Senator James C. Owens of Richmond, representing Contra Costa and Marin Counties. Secretary explained how Senator Owens had deliberately violated almost every pledge made to labor before election and had in addition entirely disregarded several pledges of the Democratic State platform. Each one of the six labor representatives from the Ninth Senatorial District expressed himself in favor of initiating the recall against Senator Owens.

"On motion, the executive council went on record by unanimous vote in favor of the recall of Senator Owens and president and secretary were directed to co-operate with central councils in the district to initiate the recall.

"Sugar Workers—A committee from Sugar Workers' Union No. 10519, of San Francisco, addressed the Council urging that steps be taken to organize the sugar workers at Crockett. On motion, the subject matter was left with the president and secretary for investigation and action.

"Light and Power Council Strike—Brother W. S. Junkin was admitted to the meeting and explained the entire status of the Light and Power Council's strike against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. President Haggerty and Vice-President McGuire also addressed the Council upon the subject, giving in detail their reasons for indorsing the strike.

"On motion, the action of the president and other members of the executive council were indorsed by unanimous vote. On further motion, secretary was directed to send a circular letter to all affiliated unions, urging them to give all possible moral and financial support to the strikers.

"United Laborers of San Jose—Brother M. T. Murray, representing the above organization, appeared before the Council and requested assistance in adjusting disputes with other unions. Vice-President Lamoreux complained about similar conditions in Fresno. On motion, secretary was instructed to interview the officers of the State Building Trades Council and endeavor to straighten out the matter.

"Requests for Organizers—The various requests for organizers were then considered in detail.

"On motion, the sum of \$50 was appropriated to assist in organizing work at Vallejo.

"On motion, the requests for organizers for the teamsters at Bakersfield and Petaluma were referred to Vice-President Hopkins in order to have him confer with Brother Michael Casey, vice-president and organizer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, and secure his assistance in organizing the craft.

"On further motion, the president and secretary were directed to give their best attention to the various requests for organizers so far as the funds available will permit.

"Legislative Agent's Reports—Secretary reported upon the work of the late Legislature and briefly told how labor had fared at the session just closed. A comprehensive report upon the results of the Federation's work in securing favorable legislation has been compiled and will be forwarded during the coming week to each affiliated union.

"Fresno Convention—On motion, secretary was directed to issue the call and make the necessary preparations for the fourteenth annual convention which will meet in Fresno on Monday, October 6th."

The financial report read at the meeting showed the organization to be in excellent condition.

ORPHEUM THEATRE

The Orpheum announces six entirely new acts for next week. Quite the most charming of Jesse L. Lasky's productions is said to be his newest musical play, "The Trained Nurses," featuring Clark and Bergman, which will head the coming bill. Willard Mack and Marjorie Rambeau supported by a clever little company will present a one-act play entitled "Kick In." The act may be briefly summed up as one of the greatest successes of the present vaudeville season. Professor Ota Gygi, the celebrated violin virtuoso who is making his first American tour, will make his debut here. The Four Le Grohs, three men and one woman, will contribute a melange of contortion, acrobatic and risley feats. Their performance throughout is novel, daring and clever and surpasses anything previously offered in its line. Walter De Leon and "Muggins" Davies, late stars of "The Campus," will introduce a clever line of original songs, dances and dialogue. Their act is brimful of character, ability and comedy, and their "proposal song" is a miniature musical comedy in itself. Cecile Beresford will make her first appearance here. She will sing character, eccentric and popular songs. The only holdovers will be Miss Norton and Paul Nicholson and the London Palace Girls.

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MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

The mothers' pension act passed by the last Legislature and which received the signature of Governor Johnson, purposes as its one great object to assist mothers so as to make it possible for them to keep their half-orphan children at home, educate them, give them a mother's care and also the advantage of home training. The pension law is, in fact, an extension and broadening of the law that has been in force in California since 1880.

With the enactment of this law, California will be the only State in the union that pays this sort of pension direct. It is called a mother's pension aid law instead.

The law fixes a maximum payment by the State of \$75 a year for each half-orphan. It does not set any amount, as a maximum for additional half-orphans; but places \$100 a year as the amount for the support of full orphans.

Under the operation of the law, the mother with one child or more will apply to the county board of supervisors for aid. If aid is allowed for one child, the State will pay back to the county at the maximum rate of \$6.25 per month for the child, making it possible for the county to allow \$12.50 per month or \$150 per year, and the State reimburses the county at the rate of \$75 per year.

In cases where there are more than one child the State will pay its portion of what is deemed to be necessary for the mother to care for her little ones. To meet the State's obligation in these payments, which will become effective after August 10, \$860,000 was set aside from the State funds in the general appropriation bill.

The State will not pass directly on any claim of another for aid unless the supervisors refuse her application. Then she has recourse to appeal to the State board of control.

The mother in making her appeal must file a petition setting forth the facts of the case, and this petition must be verified by five reputable citizens of the county, city and county or town in which she lives.

NOLAN IN LOBBY FIGHT.

John I. Nolan, San Francisco's labor Congressman, jumped into the middle of the commotion stirred up in Washington by the corrupt lobby charges of Martin Mulhall when he announced that Wednesday he would introduce in the House a resolution requiring the production before a congressional committee of all books, records and office documents of the Manufacturers' Association, for which Mulhall charges he worked for years.

Nolan drafted his resolution Tuesday after consultation with leaders of the American Federation of Labor. He said of it:

"We propose that this association, which was maintained to crush the labor movement by the power of organized capital, shall be forced to tell how it conducted its fight. Mulhall's charges surprised no one in the labor world."

LETTER CARRIERS' PICNIC.

The annual picnic of the San Francisco letter carriers will be held Sunday, July 6th, at Shell Mound Park. The usual features of the picnic which have proved a success in the past will be carried out this year, but on a larger scale.

Thomas Mahoney, chairman of the committee of arrangements, expects a record-breaking crowd. Games will be under the auspices of the Pacific Amateur Athletic Association. Cups and gold and silver medals will be the prizes.

The committee of arrangements is: Thomas B. Mahoney, chairman; Walter Kenny, Elmer Henry, George Ahrens, W. W. O'Neill, John O'Connor, Charles Bevan, H. Thal, D. Sullivan, H. Logan, M. Andrews, Matt Lorigan, D. Lynch, M. J. Whelan, H. Rich, W. J. Hanekamp.

The ladies auxiliary is: Mrs. T. B. Mahoney, Mrs. J. Lane, and Mrs. M. Lorigan.

CONNECT UP WITH THE SUPPLY.

By John M. Work.

In the ancient classic mythology there is a story about an earth-born giant named Antaeus. The warm earth, Terra, was his mother. His father was the stormy Neptune, god of the sea.

When he was in touch with the earth, his mother, strength and vitality flowed into him from the earth. When he was not in contact with the earth, his strength waned.

One day Hercules happened along, swinging his club, fresh from his exploit of holding the world on his shoulders, while Atlas got the golden apples of the Hesperides for him.

Envious Antaeus was like Cassius, he could not be at heart's ease while he beheld a greater than he.

So, the two giants engaged in mortal combat. Hercules was the stronger. But he found that every time he felled Antaeus to the ground with his club the earth-born giant acquired new strength from the earth and sprang to his feet stronger than ever. To overcome this difficulty, Hercules seized him by the girth, swung him aloft, and held him high in air. In this position, Antaeus no longer received his accustomed supply of strength from the earth. His strength therefore waned. In a short time he died, and Hercules tossed his lubberly hulk into a neighboring valley.

Modern man also derives his strength and vitality from the earth—not directly like Antaeus—but indirectly, through his food, his clothing, his shelter, etc.

He, too, is entirely dependent upon the earth.

When the Hercules of capitalism comes along and cuts off his supply from the earth, he too is "up in the air." His strength wanes. And unless his connection with the earth supply is re-established, he perishes.

At the present time, all workers are deprived of most of the supply to which they are entitled.

They are deprived of it because the industries are owned by the capitalists. The private ownership of the industries enables the private owners—the capitalists—to keep for themselves most of the earnings of the workers.

We Socialists say that the industries shall be owned collectively by all the people. Then the people will employ themselves in their own industries and pay themselves all they earn.

Their connection with their full earth supply will thus be re-established.

Then, we shall no longer be a physically and intellectually stunted race, but will have a full and free opportunity to make the most of life.

THE SHERMAN LAW.

As a weapon against labor organizations, the Sherman law has been more effective than against trusts. Unlike trusts, labor organizations possess no privilege. Nothing is done by the government to enable their members to do their work more cheaply and easily than others engaged in the same line. No help is given to them such as the tariff gives to the Wool Trust, as highway monopoly gives to Standard Oil, or as land monopoly gives to the Steel Trust. So an attack on their right to combine is a more serious thing than in the case of a trust. In the case of the trusts, the foundation of power is privilege, and combination is but part of the superstructure. In the case of labor organizations, combination is everything. So the Sherman law may more truthfully be called an anti-labor-organization law than an anti-trust law. Exemption of labor organizations and farmers' organizations from its operation means that none but the privileged come under its ban. It means that only such combinations are henceforth to be penalized, as other laws encourage and reward. It makes the illogical nature of the law more apparent, and will perhaps lead to more sensible methods of dealing with the trust evil—"The Public."



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\$50.00 Suits...	Now \$40.00

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SACRAMENTO

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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FRIDAY JULY 4, 1913.

Do not look for wrong and evil—
You will find them if you do;
As you measure for your neighbor
He will measure back to you.
Look for goodness, look for gladness—
You will meet them all the while;
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile.
—Alice Carey.

The union label is absolutely the best guarantee against insanitary workrooms. It is as great a protection to the purchaser as to the producer. It curbs disease both in the workshop and the home. It gives the boy and the girl a chance to grow to healthy manhood and womanhood. In the face of these facts he is indeed a shortsighted person who fails to demand its presence upon every article purchased. It stands for humanity.

The disreputable West Virginia mine operators are now trying to discredit Senator Martine of New Jersey, who took a leading part in questioning witnesses before the Senate investigating committee. Even before the committee began its sittings, immediately upon their arrival in Charleston, Martine says, he was secretly cautioned by a reputable citizen that the mine operators were plotting to attack him. The man who gave the warning told of overhearing the conversation of a group of operators, who agreed that Martine's reputation for unconventionality and disregard for the nicer amenities marked him as a member of the committee most dangerous to their interests. "We will have to do something to break the force of the investigation," a member of the group is alleged to have said, in effect, "and the best way to do it will be to discredit Martine."

According to stories coming from New York the National Association of Manufacturers has been using large amounts of money to influence legislation at the national capital. Martin M. Mulhall of Baltimore, formerly active "field agent" for the association, says that he had helped to elect congressmen who would be subservient and had also helped to defeat congressmen who opposed the interests of the manufacturers, that his organization had spent thousands of dollars to elect congressmen expected to be sympathetic to their influence, and that he had aided in securing favorable members on committees that handled labor legislation; and that his associates had used great efforts to secure the establishment of a federal tariff commission in 1908, as a means of delaying tariff revisions. Mulhall has been subpoenaed to appear before the investigating committee on Monday next.

RISE OF FOOD PRICES

The organizations of labor in order to enable the membership to avoid an actual decline in the standard of living, have had to work pretty strenuously during the past ten years to raise wage scales, as food prices during that period rose 58 per cent.

Many organizations have had to battle long and hard to gain a slight increase in the daily wage in spite of the fact that employers were well aware that the purchasing power of the dollar was rapidly being reduced and that any person with a fixed income, or salary, must suffer accordingly.

Now, there can be, in the very nature of things, no loss of this kind to one set of persons without a corresponding gain to some other set of persons. The question therefore arises: Who gets the money?

According to the bureau of labor of the national government, it cost \$1.59 in 1912 to buy a dollar's worth of food, based upon 1895 prices. In other words, the 1895 dollar had dwindled to 63 cents in 1912, writes Elliott Flower in the Chicago "Record-Herald."

Who got the difference?

It was quite a tidy sum, when it applies to the United States as a whole and not to any particular locality, and there can be no mistake in the figures. The bureau of labor is most painstaking in its collection of statistics on these subjects, and it usually reduces the results to a percentage basis. That is the only way to give the average man any real idea of the difference. The change of price is so slight in many instances that it seems almost negligible, but when put on a percentage basis one can see what it means.

The bureau hazards no guesses, but goes after facts. It bases its figures in this matter upon the kinds and quantities of food actually consumed in some 2500 workingmen's families, from which it compiles an average workingman's family budget. It then gets the retail prices of those foodstuffs at many points in the United States, and from this figures the average price.

The prices June 15, 1912, show the following percentages of increase over the average prices for the ten-year period mentioned:

Articles—	Pct. Inc.
Granulated sugar	8.5
Eggs	26.1
Milk	32.9
Butter	33.3
Wheat flour	39.3
Lard	55.3
Hens	58.1
Sirloin steak	59.5
Smoked ham	61.3
Corn meal	63.7
Rib roast	63.8
Round steak	84.0
Pork chops	86.0
Smoked bacon	96.7
Irish potatoes	111.9

Price gains in a single year from 1911 to 1912 were:

Articles—	Pct. Inc.
Milk	2.4
Smoked ham	2.7
Hens	3.8
Granulated sugar	6.0
Potatoes	7.6
Wheat flour	10.7
Pork chops	11.2
Lard	11.3
Eggs	11.8
Corn meal	12.7
Butter	15.3
Sirloin steak	17.1
Rib roast	17.5
Round steak	18.6

The prices for round steak were 16 cents in 1907 and 18 cents in 1911; for rib roast, 20 and 22; for pork chops, 14 and 16; for bacon, 28 and 30, and for flour, 65 and 90 cents for an eighth-barrel bag.

Whatever the fluctuations in individual items, the fact remains that the 1895 dollar is worth only 63 cents now; that it cost more to live last year than the year before, and is costing more this year than last.

Some employers attempt to convince workingmen that there is no necessity for increases in wage scales, and argue that the increased cost of living is simply a bugaboo and has no real foundation in fact. It goes without saying, of course, that any employer who presents such an argument is either himself a fool or believes his employees belong in that category.

It will be noted that the figures given above are not for luxuries, but for staple, necessary articles for the workingman's table.

Who is reaping the harvest? It is not the wage workers.

Fluctuating Sentiments

The Geary-street Municipal Railway since beginning through service from the Ferries to the beach, is daily demonstrating the value of municipal ownership of transportation lines. It is operated on an eight-hour basis and at a \$3 wage. Privately owned roads neither observe the \$3 wage nor the eight-hour day. The Geary-street road is returning a handsome profit to the city on the money invested after paying interest on bonds and operating expenses, and the service is first-class. The financial sharks who operate railways said it could not be done. More municipal roads is the slogan of the people of this city now.

Edwin Haight, 75, broke into jail last night, says a Sacramento dispatch. Detectives Hallinan and Kripp believed they had made a clever arrest when they took him into custody, but he soon disillusioned them. "Thank you, boys, for catching me. I have been trying to be arrested for several days," said the old man. He pleaded guilty in police court to a charge of petty larceny. He is charged with stealing a bridle. "I have been in a hospital in San Francisco for two years," said the old man, who walks with a crutch. "They turned me out and I came here. I have a son living three miles out of Marysville, and I started this way, hoping he'd care for me. But he has failed me. I'd like to go to jail. That is the only place I can go and get regular meals and a place to sleep," said the old fellow. He will be sentenced later and given a place to eat and sleep, and the son should be given an adjoining cell.

The famous Bowery of New York bears the name from the Dutch word for a farm or rural retreat. The bouwerie was the name of the country seat of Peter Stuyvesant, the old Dutch Governor, and has persisted in the vocabulary of modern New York. The street originally ran as a road through the Stuyvesant farm. It is now one of the most interesting and characteristic parts of New York. On either side the elevated runs and still leaves in the middle a wide space for trolley cars and other traffic, so broad is the thoroughfare. But instead of the "bowery" trees and the pleasant fields of old, now it is lined by crowded rows of shops. One may buy, it is said, anything in the world on the Bowery. These are not the splendid shops that overflow from Broadway and Fifth avenue, but they are enormously interesting. They are sought out by people of small means and the babel of strange tongues may indeed be heard here as perhaps in no other street of the world.

A constantly increasing number of cities of all sizes are establishing milk stations and dispensing milk, whether pure whole milk, certified, modified, pasteurized, or sterilized milk to mothers of babies that must be bottle fed. Some of the cities in which such institutions are maintained are: Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Dayton, Detroit, Hartford, Honolulu, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Lawrence, Mass., Louisville, Lowell, Milwaukee, Newark, New Bedford, New Haven, New York, Peoria, Pittsburgh, Providence, Rochester, St. Louis, Springfield, Ohio, Waterbury, Wilkes-Barre, Worcester, Yonkers, Utica. The milk station is simply a room sufficiently large to accommodate the patrons and equipped with a large ice box, a desk, some chairs and a table. An ordinary store is suitable for a station and sometimes, as in the case of the station at Utica, N. Y., a school room may be used for the purpose. The station is usually under the charge of a nurse, and a physician is in attendance at stated hours.

Wit at Random

Barber—Hair's a bit thin on top, sir. Have you tried our hair tonic?

Bald Man—No, that wasn't the reason.—London "Opinion."

Pastor—I hear we got a diamond pin in de collection plate this mornin', sah.

Treasurer—You are mistaken, sah. It was a dime an' pin.—Yale "Record."

The directors of the company, all being young men, decided to have some fun at the expense of the Irishman to whom they had recently given employment at their timber office.

One day, therefore, they left the new hand in charge, with instructions to take all orders which might come in during their absence, and repaired to a neighboring postoffice, whence they proceeded to call up the company's office on the telephone. The following conversation ensued:

"Hello! Is that the Dunchester Timber Company?"

"Yes, sir."

"Take an order, will you?"

"Sure; that's what I'm here for."

"Please send up a thousand knotholes immediately."

"A thousand what?"

"A thousand knotholes!"

"Well, now, an' ain't that a shame? I'm sorry, but we're just out—sold our last to the new brewery only this mornin'."

"To the brewery? What do they want with them?"

"By golly?" replied Pat. "An' they use bung-holes in barrels!"

A conversation relating to the face value of cards the other evening caused Senator Bradley of Kentucky to become reminiscent.

He was reminded, he said, of a man from the mountain zone of his State, who once bought a jug of whisky, and, not wanting to carry it around with him, decided to leave it at the corner grocery until he should be ready to go home.

In order that the jug might be properly identified, the man took a deck of cards from his pocket, extracted the six of spades, wrote his name upon it, and attached it to the handle of the jug. This done, he happily rambled forth, leaving the jug on the end of the counter.

Two hours after the mountaineer returned and great was his consternation, as well as eloquence, to find that his jug of electrified spirits had faded away.

"Look here, Jim," he agitatedly cried to the proprietor of the store. "Do you know what become o' thet jug o' mine?"

"Of course I do, Seth," was the prompt rejoinder of the proprietor, "Jake Howell come along with ther seven o' spades an' took it."—Philadelphia "Telegraph."

Visitor—Digging potatoes, eh?

Farmer's Boy—Yes.

Visitor—What do you get for digging potatoes?

Boy—nothin'. But I get something for not digging them.

Visitor—What do you get for not digging them?

Boy—Licked.—"Pathfinder."

A little girl had been told to look up the meaning of the word suburbs and then to use it in a sentence. So she found that the dictionary translated the strange syllables as meaning outskirts—a word she thought she understood. She finally wrote: "The lady went down the hall holding up her suburbs."

Miscellaneous

TO THE DISINHERITED.

By J. K. Rudyard.

Ye who toil for idlers' gain,
Ye who seek for work in vain,
Know ye not the reason plain

For your poverty?

Drudge and save each waking hour,
Clouds of penury still lower.

Ye are robbed by that dread power
Land Monopoly.

Duped by every tricky knave,
Valued less than chattel slave,
Fleeced from cradle to the grave

Ye must ever be,

Till ye learn that man-made law
Gives ye helpless to the maw—

Whets the tooth and arms the claw—
Of this tyranny.

See how want your brethren drives;

See your overburden wives;

See your children's stunted lives—

Strike for Liberty!

Pledge each other heart and hand;

Boldly press your just demand—

Right of access to the land;

This shall make ye free.

When you have been habitually kind to a person, when you have been extremely attentive to him, when you have comforted him in his sorrow, when you have soothed his troubled mind in depression, when you have lavished favors upon him, when you have done all this and even more, how inexpressible must be your sorrow and keen your disappointment if he treats you with coldness, or indifference, or deception, or meanness!—C. P. Hardeman.

WAIT.

By George Matthew Adams.

Learn to wait.

Not idly, but with the spirit of busy-ness in your system working itself out into some useful endeavor. For to know how to wait is to master one of the greatest secrets of success.

Learn to wait.

The parents of Balzac were wealthy. The son at the age of twenty announced his determination to become an author. "But," urged his father, "do you not know that in literature a man must be either king or hodman?" "Very well," replied the young man, "I'll be king!" He was, therefore, abandoned to a rude garret, where for ten years he labored against the fiercest poverty and obstacles. But his waiting and work won. Balzac will remain among the greatest in the literature of all time.

Learn to wait.

To wait, intelligently, is ability in itself of the rarest sort. For it is a quality imbedded in fortitude, self mastery and will.

Learn to wait.

You hold a humble position. You are restless. You see others of less ability and brains passing you. Wait. The prizes of life seem to you to be unevenly distributed. Wait. The click and glare of gold and silver play songs to your senses. But wait. Conquer the trifles. Wait. And your rise to power shall be as the rise to power of men and women who have made this world what it is.

Learn to wait.

STATEMENT

of the Condition and Value of the Assets and Liabilities of

The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society

HIBERNIA BANK

(A CORPORATION)

(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco)

DATED JUNE 30, 1913

ASSETS.

1—Bonds of the United States (\$5,350,000.00), of the State of California and Municipalities thereof (\$5,886,400.00), of the State of New York (\$1,650,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	\$13,424,757.10
2—Cash in United States Gold and Silver Coin and Checks.....	2,115,596.20
3—Miscellaneous Bonds (\$5,519,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	5,537,726.33
	\$21,078,079.63

They are:

"San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$476,000.00), "Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company of California 6 per cent Bonds" (\$340,000.00), "Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco Terminal 4 per cent Bonds" (\$150,000.00), "Western Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$213,000.00), "San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$120,000.00), "Northern California Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$83,000.00), "Northern Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$120,000.00), "Market Street Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds" (\$728,000.00), "Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Company of California Refunding 5 per cent Bonds" (\$400,000.00), "Los Angeles Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$334,000.00), "The Omnibus Cable Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$167,000.00), "Sutter Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$150,000.00), "Gough Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$20,000.00), "Ferries and Cliff House Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$6,000.00), "San Francisco, Oakland & San Jose Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$5,000.00), "The Merchants' Exchange 7 per cent Bonds" (\$1,410,000.00), "San Francisco Gas and Electric Company 4½ per cent Bonds" (\$547,000.00), "Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$100,000.00), "Spring Valley Water Company 4 per cent Bonds" (\$50,000.00), "German House Association 6 per cent Bonds" (\$100,000.00).

4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	34,012,623.27
--	---------------

The Condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated at the corner of Market, McAllister and Jones Streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State, and the States of Oregon and Nevada. Said Promissory Notes are kept and held by said Corporation at its said office, which is its principal place of business, and said Notes and debts are there situated.

5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	249,400.00
--	------------

The Condition of Said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated as aforesaid, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge and hypothecation of Bonds of Railroad and Quasi-Public Corporations and other securities.

6—(a) Real Estate situated in the City and County of San Francisco (\$1,910,393.99), and in the Counties of Santa Clara (\$12,488.52), and Alameda (\$2,779.15), in this State, the actual value of which is.....	1,925,661.66
---	--------------

(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is.....	976,968.20
--	------------

The condition of said Real Estate is that it belongs to said Corporation, and part of it is productive.

7—Interest on Loans and Bonds—Uncollected and Accrued.....	235,690.52
--	------------

Total Assets \$58,478,423.28

LIABILITIES.

1—Said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is	\$54,794,908.38
--	-----------------

Average Amount of Deposits, \$640.94).

2—Contingent Fund—Accrued Interest on Loans and Bonds... \$	235,690.52
---	------------

3—Reserve Fund, Actual Value	3,447,824.38
------------------------------------	--------------

Total Liabilities..... \$58,478,423.28

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By CHARLES MAYO, President.
THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By E. J. TOBIN, Acting Secretary.

State of California,

City and County of San Francisco, ss.

CHARLES MAYO and E. J. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That said CHARLES MAYO is President and that said E. J. TOBIN is Acting Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the Corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

CHARLES MAYO, President.
E. J. TOBIN, Acting Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1913.

CHAS. T. STANLEY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California.

GEO. C. THRASHER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

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THE MISSION BANK
16th St. and Julian Ave.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market St., near Fourth.—For the half year ending June 30, 1913, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, July 1, 1913. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1913. H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK (Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), Valencia and Sixteenth Sts.—For the half year ending June 30, 1913, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after July 1, 1913. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from July 1, 1913. JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO (Member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), 706 Market St., opposite Third St.—For the half year ending June 30, 1913, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, July 1, 1913. Deposits not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1913. C. B. HOBSON, Cashier.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.—For the half year ending June 30, 1913, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, July 1, 1913. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from July 1, 1913. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1913, will earn interest from July 1, 1913. A. SBARBORO, President.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY (The German Bank), 526 California Street; Mission Branch, corner Mission and Twenty-first St.; Richmond District Branch, corner Clement St. and Seventh Ave.; Haight Street Branch, corner Haight and Belvedere Sts.—For the half year ending June 30, 1913, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, July 1, 1913. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from July 1, 1913. GEORGE TÓURNY, Manager.

BANK OF ITALY, S. E. corner Montgomery and Clay Sts.; Market Street Branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason Sts.—For the half year ending June 30, 1913, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after July 1, 1913. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1913. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1913, will earn interest from July 1, 1913. L. SCATENA, President. A. PEDRINI, Cashier.

COLUMBUS SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 700 Montgomery St., has declared a dividend at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, for the half year ending June 30, 1913, payable on and after July 1, 1913. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1913. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1913, will earn interest from July 1, 1913. I. W. HELLMAN, JR., President. W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier.

HOBBLE HORROR.

The crowd that frequents the soda fountain at the drug store at the corner of F and Fifteenth streets, just across from the treasury building, Washington, where women in their new gowns leave the street cars to commence the parade up fashionable F street, had a grand time for two hours recently.

A barrel of syrup dropped from the tail end of a transfer wagon, the head of the barrel came out, and fifty gallons of juice covered about 200 square feet of sidewalk.

Five women wearing tight-fitting skirts went down almost in a heap when they struck the syrup. The tight skirts kept them from skating through, as the men did.

Soon an army of drug clerks were out "shooing" the people around the slick spot and escorting those who fell into the store to have their clothes cleaned.

Three men who dashed to the rescue of women lost their feet and went down with them.

Twenty-six skirts and fourteen men's suits suffered. Several women whose skirts were a little high and who wore up to date Summer underoutfits declined the offer of drug store help and hurried home.

You can help your fellow-men, you must help your fellow-men; but the only way you can help them is by being the noblest and best man that it is possible for you to be.—Phillips Brooks.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held on Tuesday, July 1, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfer deposited: C. Carney, Local No. 99. Suspended from membership: H. Lahann.

Price for California Land Show, 2½ hours afternoon, 2½ hours evening, \$5 per day per man, regular leader. No extra charge for playing chorus work. Rehearsals for chorus, \$2 for first hour, \$1 per hour overtime.

Price for North Oakland Street Fair, 2 hours afternoon, 3 hours evening, \$5 per day per man, regular leader money.

Price for Pleasanton Fair, \$5 per day per man, and all expenses, 5 hours playing; one stock parade allowed under this price.

Board of directors has ruled that expense money amounting to \$2 per day must be paid members when required to leave jurisdiction on engagements, unless proper living accommodations are provided; time to begin upon leaving the jurisdiction.

An investigation committee composed of the following members, J. Dewey, A. L. Fournier, T. Eisfeldt, J. F. Wilson, F. O'Connell, has been appointed by President Matheson. The committee will handle certain complaints referred to it by the board of directors for investigation, with the hope of expediting the work of the board of directors.

Members knowing themselves to be delinquent for dues will please pay same to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, at once and avoid publication.

Mr. T. B. Jones, one of the most popular young men in this organization, and Miss Carmel Rennell were married last week and are at present on their honeymoon. They will take up their residence upon return in Oakland, Mr. Jones

being a member of the Broadway Theatre orchestra in that city.

The next regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, July 10, 1913. Members are requested to attend. Important business will be before the meeting. Amendment to constitution, introduced by A. Dijeau, will be taken up as special order at 2 p. m.

He is master of himself and of circumstance who has learned to stand apart from all personal judgment of himself, adverse or friendly and to look alone within, to motive and consciousness of honest work for his assurance of progress. Defiance of public opinion is foolish, but he who feels too keenly the sting of hostile criticism betrays that some weakness in himself corresponds to the criticism, else it could not strike through the armor of honest achievement.—Mary Stanhope.

The music of the late J. W. R. Jr., is on sale, also instruments. Three cellos, two violins with bows, in perfect condition. The music is of the latest composers, to be disposed of very reasonable. Address 440 Ashbury St. Telephone Park 3366. Adv.

Every cornet player should try one of Blessings' patented "TILTLESS STAR" MELODIA Cornets and Trumpets. The tiltless star valve action cannot tilt, stick or drag, always a quick light action and admittedly the shortest action of any valve on the market. Blessing instruments are strictly union-made.

Cornets, Trumpets and Trombones for sale by

FRED R. J. RAU

Agent for California.

170 PAGE STREET SAN FRANCISCO

SOME FIGURES FOR HEADS OF FAMILIES TO THINK OVER

Business Colleges are more generally patronized by store-keepers than mechanics. Why? Because store-keepers are governed by business methods entirely and their experience has taught them that it is ultimately much more advantageous to send their boys and girls, after graduating from the grammar grades, to a business college to specialize on shorthand, typing and bookkeeping, for from six to nine months, than to send them to a free institution for from two to four years. Bear in mind that the length of time required to get a diploma and position and the salary to start with depends on the boy or girl; salaries to commence with range from \$50 to \$75 per month for young men graduates, and \$35 to \$60 for young women graduates, but this tabulation is based upon the longest time required and the smallest salary for which graduates are sent out to positions.

Nine months' tuition at Gallagher-Marsh Business College, at \$12.50 per month, \$12.50 off for cash..... \$100
Young man takes position at end of 9 months at \$50 per month and holds same for 3 months..... \$150
Next year receives \$60 per month, or more..... 720

Total earnings for 2 years..... \$870
Young woman takes position at end of 9 months at \$35 per month and holds same for 3 months..... \$105
Next year receives \$40 or more per month..... 480

Total earnings for 2 years..... \$585
Young man's earnings exceed tuition charge by..... \$770
Young woman's earnings exceed tuition charge by..... \$485

Not to say anything about increased earning capacity by reason of 15 months' actual practical experience. Another item of importance is the fact that we get satisfactory positions for our graduates.

The foregoing figures constitute the main reason why store-keepers prefer business colleges for a practical office training, and it might be well for mechanics to follow their example.

In selecting a business college to which to send your boys or girls, kindly Bear in mind that

GALLAGHER = MARSH, 1256 Market Street

has its shorthand books printed and bound in our local shops under fair conditions to the allied printing trades, which books carry the union label and are indorsed by our labor organizations, as well as by the expert shorthand reporters of the State of California.

Gallagher-Marsh Business College therefore solicits its share of business from organized labor because it renders better service than any other as well as because it does its share towards patronizing our local union shops, thereby encouraging home industry.

Mr. Gallagher would be pleased to discuss these advantages with any parent or guardian interested. Come and see us.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 27, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Gallagher.

Roll Call of Officers—Treasurer McTiernan excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Leather Workers—A. Letrodec, vice E. Thormalen. Varnishers and Polishers—L. A. Morelli, J. Tuite, W. Hoy. Millmen No. 42—E. B. Morton, J. Lofthouse, W. Sash, T. Black, T. B. Rogers, F. Berger, J. Eidenfeldt, O. W. Fredrickson, A. Smith, H. Rosen. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Chas. Baldwin, vice Dan Williams. Janitors—J. R. Matheson, Chas. Shuttleworth. Mailers—Edward W. Hoertkorn, vice John Del Nore. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Congressman Nolan, relative to the free importation of cigars from the Philippine Islands. From Congressmen Raker, Ferris and Nolan, in reference to the Hetch Hetchy bill. From Bottle Caners' Union, inclosing check for \$17.50 for Light and Power Council. From Steam Fitters No. 590, inclosing \$26 for Light and Power Council. From Office Employees, donating \$25 to the Light and Power Council. From Cloak Makers No. 8, inclosing \$16.35 for Light and Power Council. From Bakers No. 24, inclosing \$50 for the Light and Power Council. From Cooks' Helpers No. 110, \$50; Machinists No. 68, \$350; Butchers No. 115, \$25; Chauffeurs, \$25; Carpenters No. 483, \$100; Beer Bottlers, \$100. From Gardeners' Union, notifying Council that it has disbanded. From Cigar Makers' Union, stating that it will consider the levying of an assessment at next meeting. From Light and Power Council, acknowledging receipt of \$305, and thanking affiliated unions for same. From Steam Fitters No. 509, stating it is unable to assist the men on strike at this time. From the Panama-Pacific Exposition Committee, relative to emergency hospital. From Socialist Party of San Francisco, indorsing the strike of the Light and Power Council. From Robert H. Harlin, United Mine Workers' Union, thanking Council for assistance in unionizing the Denny-Renton Company, Seattle, Wash. From the Light and Power Council, copies of telegrams sent by P. H. McCarthy and A. W. McIntyre to Seattle, Wash., relative to strike of Light and Power Council's unions.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, relative to their agreements with employers. From Cloak Makers, copy of by-laws and working agreement. From Teamsters, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Plumbers and Electrical Workers' International Unions, in reference to jurisdiction on tunnel work. From Cooks' Helpers, application for a boycott on Milan & Dan's cafe.

Referred to Label Section—From District Council of Garment Workers of St. Louis, stating the Pacific Clothing Company of this city is handling the product of the unfair Schwab Clothing Company.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions introduced by Delegate Schulberg, relative to the imprisonment of Ricardo Flores Magon and his associates, and calling for an investigation of the United States District Attorney's office of Southern California.

From Bro. F. Ainsworth, resigning as a member of the committee appointed to assist in the matter of the bond issue. On motion, the request was complied with. Delegate Williams (Bookbinders) appointed.

From Millmen No. 42, requesting committee to visit their union and explain the conditions of the strike of the Light and Power Council. The chair appointed Delegates Brown and Schulberg.

Reports of Unions—Bakers No. 24—Donated \$50 to Light and Power Council. Press Feeders—Reported that 53 shops were paying the increase asked for; strike well in hand, and men standing firm. Pile Drivers—Have donated \$500 to Light and Power Council, at the rate of \$100 per week. Hatters—Are having trouble with the Hawes Hat Company; requested delegates to refrain from purchasing said hats. Grocery Clerks—All stores will close on the Fourth of July. Molders—Columbia Steel Company unfair; have donated \$50 per week to the Light and Power Council. Machinists—Have levied 25 cents assessment. Laundry Drivers—Donated \$25 to Light and Power Council. Butchers—Donated \$25 to Light and Power Council, and instructed members to attend the ball; all markets will close on July 4th.

Label Section—Minutes read and filed.

Executive Committee—On the communication from Laundry Wagon Drivers, relative to the lifting of the boycott on the California or Economic Laundry, committee recommends with the consent of Steam Engineers, that the boycott be lifted; concurred in. Recommends that the secretary assist the Iron, Tin and Steel Workers in the negotiating of their agreement; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Resolutions were introduced by Delegate O'Connell (Teamsters) relative to the ordinance that is pending before the Board of Supervisors which provides for half fares for all children between certain ages:

"Whereas, There is pending before the Board of Supervisors, an ordinance which provides for half fares for all children between certain ages, and

"Whereas, Attempts are being made to defeat this ordinance by statements that there is no demand for such a measure, to-wit: the statement of Superintendent Harris of the Presidio and Ferries Railroad Company, to the effect, 'That the people were not demanding this legislation,' be it

"Resolved, That the proposed ordinance providing for half fares for all children between six and eighteen years is indorsed by this Council, and the Board of Supervisors is hereby requested to pass this measure at the earliest opportunity; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the Law and Legislative Committee be instructed to represent this Council before the Board of Supervisors, either in committee or the Board as a whole, and insist that this ordinance be not delayed or made meaningless, but that it be passed at the earliest moment; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Mayor, to the Board of Supervisors, and to the press."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolutions introduced by Delegate O'Connell (Teamsters), relative to an ordinance proposing to re-establish a Bureau of Weights and Measures inspection in San Francisco and protesting against said proposed ordinance:

"Whereas, There is pending before the Board of Supervisors, an ordinance proposing to re-establish a Bureau of Weights and Measures inspection in San Francisco, and

"Whereas, This Council has insistently supported and demanded such legislation, both from the State and from the local government, and

"Whereas, The Tyrrell Weight and Measure Bill, now a law, has amongst its provisions one that provides in cities of the second class, adequate inspection, and

"Whereas, In the attempt to pass the ordinance through the Board of Supervisors, which ordinance does not provide for a sufficient number of employees to, in any sense, give adequate

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

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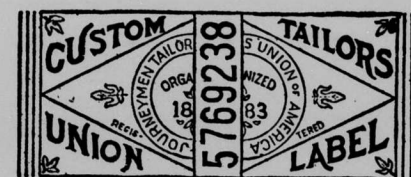
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.
ANOTHER WONDERFUL NEW BILL.
 CLARK and BERGMAN, in Jesse L. Lasky's New Tabloid Musical Play "THE TRAINED NURSES"; PROFESSOR OTA GYGI, Violinist to the King of Spain; THE LE GROHS; WALTER DE LEON & "MUGGINS" DAVIES; CECILE BERESFORD, English Comedienne; THE LONDON PALACE GIRLS; MISS NORTON & PAUL NICHOLSON. ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES SHOWING CURRENT EVENTS. Special Added Feature—WILLARD MACK, MARJORIE RAMBEAU AND FELLOW PLAYERS offering "Kick In."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor that this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

inspection in this vicinity, a member of the Board of Supervisors stated that 'it was the desire of the Board to pass this ordinance before the State law became effective or otherwise the local government would have to appoint more inspectors'; be it

"Resolved, That this Council is dissatisfied with the Weights and Measures Ordinance proposed in the Board of Supervisors, and insists that there be an ordinance passed which will provide for the appointment of sufficient number of employees of said department that will give not only adequate but consistent and honest inspection as provided in the State law; be it further

"Resolved, That if said ordinance passes the Board of Supervisors, over the protest of this Council, that his Honor, the Mayor, be petitioned to repudiate it by his veto for the reason that if that is done, then the adoption of the Tyrrell Bill will apply; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, to the press, and spread upon the minutes of this Council."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

The chair called the Council's attention to the necessity for a separation of visitors and delegates in the assembly room. Moved that the Council adopt the suggestion of the president; carried.

Moved that the Panama-Pacific Exposition Committee be notified that in matters affecting unions other than building trades unions, that this Council be notified before any action is taken; carried.

Receipts—Bottle Caners, \$2; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Cement Workers, \$14; Glass Blowers, \$6; Bakers No. 24, \$16; Metal Polishers, \$4; Waiters, \$20; Varnishers and Polishers, \$6; Beer Drivers, \$8; Glass Workers, \$6; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$8; Composition Roofers, \$4; Elevator Constructors, \$8; Cloak Makers, \$4; donations to Light and Power Council, \$921.25. Total, \$1039.25.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$8; stenographers, \$46; J. J. McTiernan, \$20; P. O'Brien, \$10; Underwood Typewriting Co., \$6; Miss Mattie Barkley, \$2.80; Light and Power Council, \$921.25; Wireless Telegraphers, \$5. Total expenses, \$1089.05.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m. to meet Friday, July 11, 1913.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WEINSTOCK NAMED BY PRESIDENT.

President Wilson has appointed the following members of the commission on industrial relations: Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, Mo.; John R. Commons of Wisconsin, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York, Frederick A. Delano of Chicago, Harris Weinstock of California, S. Thurston Ballard of Kentucky, John B. Lennon of Illinois, James O'Connell of Washington, D. C., and Austin B. Garretson of Iowa.

The chairman of the industrial commission is to be Mr. Walsh.

Harris Weinstock, who was nominated by the President a member of the commission on industrial relations, is a citizen of San Francisco and well known throughout the State, having had much experience along the line of work upon which he is about to embark.

AUTO WORKERS ORGANIZE.

Albion, Mich., is forging to the front so far as organized labor is concerned. The Automobile Workers, who have become a prominent factor in that city, have been organized with a large charter list and attached to the international organization holding jurisdiction over this class of work.

THE REAL VALUE OF THE CHURCH.

By the Rev. Charles Stelze.

The church was not created by its leaders. So far as the human side is concerned it grew out of the naturally religious instincts of the people. The persistence of religious institutions shows that they are factors of importance in the life of the community. For many the church is the most powerful of all agents of social control. Its place among social institutions is unique. From this standpoint alone the best interest of society will be better served by strengthening the church instead of battering it down. As a matter of fact the church does its best work in the realm of idealism.

It is the chief business of the church to develop men—men with muscle and mind and morals, men who will fight for the right and a square deal. Those who believe in the general proposition that it is better to have strong men than weak, educated men instead of ignorant, good men instead of bad, might well sincerely stand back of the church in the work that it is trying to do. John Fiske—not a churchman and not a theologian, but one of the foremost scientific investigators, said of religion: "None can deny that it is the largest and most ubiquitous fact connected with the existence of mankind upon the earth."

Man is naturally religious, but here is an important fact in this connection: Religion is life. Now life produces organisms. There is no life anywhere without organization. The inorganic is the lifeless. Sometimes men say: "I believe in religion, but I do not believe in the church." It is impossible to have real religion without organization, not necessarily the form of organization which we find in the church today, but some kind of organization must result from religion, for true religion is a social force. No man can be religious alone. There must be a God and a neighbor. The church is man's expression of his religious life and instincts. It is the organization which he has formed to permit him to serve best. For let us repeat—true religion means service. Let us keep in mind always then these two fundamental facts: first, man's greatest need is spiritual; and second, the church is the organization which has been created to satisfy this need. This, of itself, justifies its existence.

But the success of the church is not indicated by its great wealth, its enormous membership, its splendid form of worship, for, after all, religion cannot be an end in itself. It is the business of the church to save not itself, but the world. Religion and the church have as their purpose the salvation of mankind. It must ever be borne in mind that it is not the business of the church to advocate any particular social system. It is the business of the church to become the exponent of the fundamental principles of truth and justice which are eternal, permitting every man to apply them for himself. There is no reason why the church may not include every individual who is a Christian at heart, even though he may hold an economic theory which is at variance with that which is generally accepted by the majority of the members of the church.

The church will become a greater religious force as it divests itself of those things which have grown up around the simpler teachings of its Founder. We are re-discovering Christianity and bringing it back to the purpose of its Master. Lecky, the historian, surely not prejudiced in favor of Christianity, says in his "History of European Morals": "The three short years of the active life of Christ have done more to regenerate and to soften mankind than all the disquisitions of philosophers, and all the exhortations of the moralists."

I will not let the years roll over me like a juggernaut car.—Thoreau.



The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

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Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

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Mission Branch, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Street; Richmond District Branch, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.; Haight Street Branch, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Street.

June 30th, 1913:

Assets	\$55,644,983.27
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,757,148.57
Employees' Pension Fund	158,261.32
Number of Depositors	62,134

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

Our reputation is not only back of but is in every bottle of

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: JULY BLACK ON PINK

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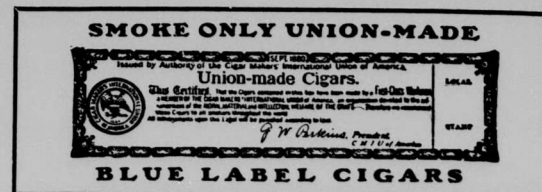
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Allied Printing Trades Council

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FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178



JULY, 1913

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (116) Althof & Bahls.....330 Jackson
(37) Altwater Printing Co.....2565 Mission
(114) Arnberger, T. R.....718 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.....440 Sansome
(77) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
(47) Bardwell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow & Co.....516 Mission
(32) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....138 Second
(65) *Blair-Murdock Co.....68 Fremont
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....935 Market
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(90) †Carlisle, A. & Co.....251-253 Bush
(90) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....3256 Twenty-second
(142) *†Crocker, H. S. Co.....230-240 Brannan
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California
(12) Dettner Press.....451 Bush
(179) *Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....718 Mission
(102) Fleming & Co.....24 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J.....325 Bush
(53) Foster & Short.....342 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co.....1353 Post
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.....309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C.....311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....1059 Mission
(75) Gilie Co.....2257 Mission
(56) *Gilmartin & Co.....Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....325 Bush
(127) Guedet Printing Co.....261 Bush
(12) *Halle, R. H.....263 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....259 Natoma
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....147-151 Minna
(47) Hughes, E. C.....147-151 Minna
(185) Iler Printing Co., Inc.....340 Sansome
(12) Jewish Voice.....1272 Folsom
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....3634 Eighteenth
(113) Keystone Press.....534 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....1203 Fillmore
(227) Lasky, I.....243 Front
(50) Latham & Swallow.....1540 California
(108) Levison Printing Co.....2305 Mariposa
(45) Liss, H. C.....3338 Nineteenth
(135) Lynch, J. T.....788 Mission
(9) *Mackey, E. L. & Co.....315 Hayes
(23) Majestic Press.....77 Fourth
(175) Marnell & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....1182 Market
(79) McElvaine Press, The.....619 Washington
(1) Miller & Miller.....362 Clay
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....311 Battery
(58) Monahan, John.....343 Front
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....445 Sacramento
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....806 Laguna
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....218 Ellis
(80) McLean, A. A.....928 Fillmore
(55) McNeil Bros.....215 Leidesdorff
(91) McNicoll, John R.....330 Jackson
(208) *Neubarth & Co. J. J.....154 Fifth
(43) Nevin, C. W.....1246 Castro
(87) Norcross, Frank G.....535 Montgomery Ave.
(149) North Beach Record.....580 Howard
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(104) Owl Printing Co.....2484 Sacramento
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....88 First
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....753 Market
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....317 Front
(110) Phillips, Wm.....228 Sixth
(109) Primo Press.....320 Sixth Ave.
(143) Progress Printing Co.....643 Stevenson
(61) Richmond Banner, The.....517 Columbus Ave.
(24) *Rincon Pub. Co.....16 Larkin
(218) Ross, S. J.....443 Pine
(33) Samuel, Wm.....818 Mission
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.....San Rafael, Cal.
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....Sausalito, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....555-561 Folsom
(154) *Schwabacher-Frey Co.....South City Printing Co., South San Francisco
(152) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(6) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(15) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(125) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(29) Starkweathers, Inc.....343 Front
(178) Stern Printing Co.....527 Commercial
(27) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(10) *†Sunset Publishing House.....448-478 Fourth
(28) *Taylor, Nash & Taylor.....412 Mission
(63) *Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
(86) Ten Bosch Co., The.....121 Second
(163) Union Lithograph Co.....741 Harrison
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co.....330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.....144-154 Second
(51) Wagner & Widup Printing Co.....1071 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon

- (36) West End Press.....2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(34) Williams, Jos.....410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (116) Althof & Bahls.....330 Jackson
(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(142) Crocker Co., H. S.....230-240 Brannan
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.....309 Battery
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(56) Gilmartin Co.....Ecker and Stevenson
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) John F. Hogan Co.....343 Front
(47) Hughes, E. C.....147-151 Minna
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co.....67 First
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B.....523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(11) Phillips, Wm.....712 Sansome
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co.....555-561 Folsom
(10) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(28) Sunset Publishing Co.....448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor.....412 Mission
(232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
(163) Union Lithograph Co.....741 Harrison
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co.....330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.....144-154 Second
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....412-414 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (129) Britton & Rey.....560 Sacramento
(234) Galloway Litho Co.....511 Howard
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(236) Pingree & Traung Co.....Battery and Green
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(163) Union Lithograph Co.....741 Harrison

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency.....830 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) Call The.....Third and Market
(40) Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
(25) Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(119) L'Echo de L'Ouest.....620 Clay
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(60) *Post.....727 Market
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Montgomery.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 563 Clay.
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....635 Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.....448-478 Fourth

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

- Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 326 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Works, San Rafael.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Empire Theatre.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

M. A. McInnis, a member of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36, for the past twenty-three years, has announced his candidacy for the office of postmaster of the city of Oakland.

Recommendation by the executive committee that all members refrain from signing any petition having for its purpose the inauguration of the referendum on the workmen's compensation, insurance and safety act, or the initiative on workmen's compensation, were adopted at the meeting Sunday last.

The following officers were installed: President, F. J. Bonnington; first vice-president, D. P. O'Connell; second vice-president, J. V. Tonkin; secretary-treasurer, L. Michelson; members of the executive committee, W. H. McMillan, Geo. C. Thrasher, J. S. Golden; reading clerk, Mrs. C. E. Hawkes; trustee, James W. Mullen; sergeant-at-arms, T. M. McGowan; delegates to the Nashville convention of the International Typographical Union, Benjamin Schonhoff, T. F. Foley, F. F. Bebergall, Miss May McKinley; alternate delegates to I. T. U., F. J. McCarthy, Mrs. Maybelle Jordan, Miss Eva Cook, Mrs. C. J. Martin; auditing committee, W. N. Mappin, W. H. Vaughan, F. F. Bebergall; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, Eugene Donovan, L. Michelson, F. J. Bonnington; delegates to Labor Council, W. N. Mappin, Benjamin Schonhoff, J. J. Neeley, Eugene Donovan, J. W. Mullen, F. J. Bonnington, L. Michelson, C. H. Parker, Philip Johnson, John C. Leshner; delegates to Asiatic Exclusion League, C. E. Parker, W. Lyle Slocum. After installation President Bonnington named the following committees: Membership—E. H. Bobbitt, Walter Vaughan, William Lechner, William Schimmele, Charles L. Biebel. Label—W. N. Mappin, Joseph Thiltgen, O. W. Anderson, Eugene Donovan, S. M. Hughes. Cemetery—W. J. White, G. H. Knell, Charles A. Ross, George H. Branch, Sinclair Trimble. Entertainment—Peter J. Cotter, Charles J. Babb, W. Lyle Slocum, William F. Firlott, Louis O'Brien.

George (Mutt) Thompson left the city for Seattle last Monday.

George H. Logan, foreman of the "Chronicle," has departed for the Southern part of the State to spend two weeks on vacation.

HAYMARKET RIOT.

"The Great Eight-Hour Strike of 1886, and the Haymarket Riot," is the subject of a lecture by Lucy E. Parsons of Chicago, Sunday, July 6th, 8 p. m., Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Avenue. This is a subject of intense interest, and of great value to the labor movement, not only of America but of the world. In the annals of history this tragic event will always remain prominent, for it is due to the devotion of Albert Parsons and his comrades that every man and woman now enjoying the eight-hour day should be thankful, at least to the extent of learning from the lips of the widow of our martyred comrade the true history of this great strike and tragedy, which she also played her part in. Many of the younger generation know little or nothing of the early struggles of the working class, and we should do all in our power to personally see to it that the farewell lecture of our friend and comrade is well attended next Sunday night.

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SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226. Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Blindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 163—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet every Thursday evening, 804 Mission.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets at Custom House at call of chair.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following deaths have occurred in trade union circles: August T. L. Hinich of the musicians, George W. Bechtel of the electrical workers, Theodore L. Sherman of the bricklayers.

The sum of \$45 was paid in sick benefits by the Bartenders' Union Monday evening, when five candidates received the obligation and eight applications for membership were filed with the secretary.

The newly elected officers of Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125 are: President, A. Babcock; vice-president, J. J. Cline; financial secretary, R. Schoenduby; recording secretary, J. E. Gustin; treasurer, J. Rocker; trustees, G. Wymaster, F. Doherty, J. Dvorack, sergeant-at-arms, T. McDevitt; executive board, J. Robedson, E. Parker, H. Davis, O. V. Hall, F. Alpers, J. Babcock, A. Whitzler, F. Roggio and J. Mahaney.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has elected officers for the ensuing term as follows: President, J. J. O'Brien; first vice-president, J. King; second vice-president, A. N. Lang; business agents, J. Fink and V. E. Chapman; secretary, Hugo Ernst; custodian, H. Bishop; trustees, W. Nichols, F. McGuire, R. Baldwin; delegates to local joint executive board, Hugo Ernst, V. E. Chapman, A. C. Rose; delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, J. King, J. Jones, J. Alt, Theodore Johnson, J. Fink, O. Reichel, J. J. O'Brien, A. C. Rose, Hugo Ernst, V. E. Chapman.

Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council held a conference Monday evening with representatives of the Pacific Coast Steel Co. relative to the proposed working agreement of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers' Union No. 5. That there is every reason to believe that the proposed agreement, the first ever presented by the organization, and which provides for a strictly union shop, will be acceptable to the company, is the report made on the subject by Secretary O'Connell.

John O. Walsh has been elected to the office of president of the Molders' Union of this city. Others who serve as officers of the organization during the coming year are: Vice-President, T. Dowd; business agent, R. W. Burton; treasurer, Michael Roche; inductor, C. Rockhill, doorkeeper, D. Holleran; trustee, E. McGibney; auditor, A. T. Wynn; executive board, J. J. Field, C. Paise, W. Green, R. W. Burton, R. Dorgan, F. Anderson, S. Splain; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, F. Judson, Congressman John I. Nolan, John O. Walsh, R. W. Burton, J. E. Dillon; to Iron Trades Council, John O. Walsh, R. W. Burton, J. E. Dillon, John I. Nolan; to Label Section, F. Judson and C. Rockhill; physician, Dr. E. W. Parsons. Under the new constitution of the union the above-named officers will serve for a period of one year, instead of six months, as has been the custom in the past.

Men are not corrupted by the exercise of power or debased by the habit of obedience; but by the exercise of a power which they believe to be illegitimate and by obedience to a rule which they consider to be usurped and oppressive.—De Tocqueville.

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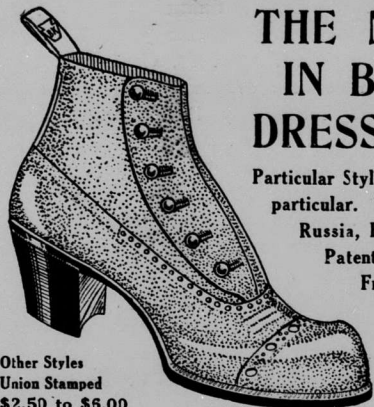
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SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

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THE NEWEST IN BUTTON DRESS SHOES



Particular Styles for those who are particular. They're made in Tan Russia, Black Gun Calf and Patent Colt, new "Raised Front Toes," Hand Welt Soles, Cuban Heels.

\$3.50

Other Styles
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The Latest in Summer Oxfords

These are styles that will go well with that Sunday Suit of yours. Made in Gun and Tan Russia Calf, Fancy Panel Sides, "Semi-Raised Toes," Sewed Extension Soles, Military Heels.

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Other Styles
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Personal and Local

The Labor Council will not hold a meeting tonight owing to the Fourth of July falling on Friday. Last Friday night the Council adjourned to meet on July 11th.

Local No. 14,084 of the House Movers' Union at its last meeting gave \$25 to the Light and Power Council for the benefit of the men on strike.

The ball given last Saturday night in the Auditorium under the auspices of the Light and Power Council for the benefit of the men on strike netted \$500.

Local No. 293 of the Beer Bottlers' Union at its last meeting re-elected Al J. Rogers general secretary and business agent. The local levied a 25 cent per capita assessment on all working members for the benefit of the members of the Light and Power Council on strike.

Beginning with July 1st the Butchers' Local No. 193 will inaugurate the plan of wearing a button to signify that each butcher is a member of the union. The color of the button will be changed from month to month. They will bear the following inscription: "Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America."

The Labor Council declared last Friday night in favor of the ordinance now before the Supervisors providing that children between the ages of 6 and 18 years be allowed to ride for half fare on the street cars. The Council also expressed its dissatisfaction of the weights and measures ordinance now before the Board of Supervisors on the ground that under its provisions no satisfactory result can be obtained. It adopted a resolution to the effect that if it pass Mayor Rolph veto it.

President A. J. Gallagher of the Labor Council on May 21st addressed a communication to R. H. Harlin of Seattle calling attention to the fact that the miners employed at the Deno-Rento Coal Company's mine in Taylor, Wash., a coal mine in which Harlin was largely interested, had asked him to use his influence to have the trouble existing between the company and the men adjudicated. He stated that he had received a tele-

gram conveying the information that the trouble had been settled, every demand of the miners having been conceded, and that the mine is now leased to a party who is in full sympathy with the Miners' Union.

The annual outing of the Journeymen Horse-shoers' Union will be held next Sunday at Lafayette Park, under the direction of the following committee: A. Gannon, William Young, Frank Murphy, Fred Brown and Patrick Joyner.

Plans have been completed for the festival of music to be held by Musicians' Union No. 6 at Shell Mound Park on Thursday, July 17th. Headed by a band of 250 musicians, the members of the union will march from headquarters on Haight street to the Ferry building on the morning of the picnic. At the park the San Francisco Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Herman Perlet, will give a concert. There will be all sorts of games and sports, with dancing in the big pavilion during the afternoon and evening.

The consulting board of architects of the Board of Public Works has promised in writing the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of San Francisco that all specifications for the stone work of the new city hall will conform to section 3247 of the Political Code of California and will contain the proviso that the sawing, cutting, planing and furnishing of all stone shall be done in the State of California. The letter from the consulting board of architects to the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association further states that the specifications shall also contain the clause providing for the eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$3 per day for laborers and that the above clause will be recommended by the consulting board of architects for insertion in all contracts and specifications for work on all buildings to be erected in the civic center.

The Bay County Branches of the Socialist Labor Party will have their annual picnic and outing at Glen Park Sunday, July 6, 1913. The usual features of their picnic will be carried out this year on a larger scale than ever.

THE MUNICIPAL RAILROAD.

Sunday's receipts for the Geary street road were officially reported by Superintendent Cashin as having been \$1981.80, the highest in the brief history of the city line and close to his estimate Sunday night of \$2000, which was made before all the fares were in. The receipts for the preceding days of the week were as follows:

Monday, \$814.55; Tuesday, \$796.80; Wednesday, \$1196.75; Thursday, \$1388.90; Friday, \$1404.75; Saturday, \$1611.15.

Supervisor Vogelsang, chairman of the public utilities committee, introduced a resolution before the Supervisors Monday, the object of which is to abolish street-car congestion at the ferry and provide adequate terminal facilities, either in the form of an elevated way for passengers over the loops, elevated tracks or whatever plan the city engineer and the Harbor Commissioners may decide upon.

This resolution, which was unanimously adopted, provides that a conference be held between the Harbor Board, Board of Works and City Engineer to evolve the best possible scheme to improve the ferry terminal.

In particular, Mr. Vogelsang called attention to the so-called "death curve" at Sacramento and East streets, and suggested that attention be directed to the feasibility of cutting off the dangerous corner. This would involve the condemnation of property upon which the Cowell estate is said to have prepared plans for a substantial building.

An incident showing the interest which the good showing of the municipal railway is attracting occurred in the office of the City Treasurer, when a citizen holding ten Geary street bonds called upon Treasurer McDougald and stated that he had read in the newspapers of the profits of the road, and wished to know if it is now paying dividends.

McDougald replied that it certainly was, but that the bondholder was entitled to his interest of 4½ per cent whether or not the road was making money. The citizen, however, had refrained for a year and a half from collecting his interest in order to be assured that the road had received a good start. He was paid \$675 yesterday on three sets of coupons. McDougald straightway hung out a sign:

"Municipal Railway Dividends Paid Here."

THE COAL BARON.

The coal baron is a person who owns large quantities of coal and deals them out to different persons, some of whom he has never met; he gets various prices for his coal, according to how well he knows the persons who may need it.

Sometimes he knows the president of a railroad very well, and as a favor, and just as a testimonial of his regard, he lets such a person have coal for two dollars a ton.

But when he sells his coal to a lady in the slums, to whom he has never been presented, he charges here eight dollars a ton for it. Sometimes he charges more than this, if he thinks the lady cannot be trusted.—"Life."

PAVILION DANCE

SUTTER AND PIERCE STS.

Every Wednesday and Sunday Evenings

GENTS 25 CTS.

LADIES FREE

UNION MUSIC

Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced
by Mother Earth & Union Made